FRIDAY, DECEMBER 91, 1894.

To the Victors Belong the Spoils,

We have not seen the grand old Democratic principle, "To the victors belong the apolls." asserted with more intense conviction of its justice and determination to see it enforced than in the preparation for Mayor STRONG's appointments. Wee to the vanquished of politics! Their scalps must hang. The great STRONG party agrees unanimously that the party now in office in this city must go from end to end. As to their successors, Mr. STRONG's heterogeneous combination of stalwart Republicans, regular and side-show Democrats, O'Briens, Independent Counties, Foreign-Americans, Good Governments, Mugwumps, and reformers, all after the measure of their self-estimation, believe that the offices should be apportioned among the victors on the principle of every-day justice.

Republicans like Mr. PLATT, who think the Republicans elected the Mayor this year, and that other elements were no better than showy flouncings, think that all there is should be given to the Republicans. Mr. STRONG's conception of his obligations is based on a disagreement with Mr. PLATT on this point. He thinks that he is not beholden to the Republicans only, but to all the factions combined, and therefore must recognize them on the sliding scale of their contributions.

We hear no undefiled civil service reformer urging Mr. STRONG to go blindly into the ranks of virtue and fill the offices how! never heard by Rome if there was not a fair deal-out of the plums. The non-partisan principle proclaimed by the Mayor elect is simply the official designation of All-partisanship, or, squeezed into greater accuracy, partisanship, by which the spotls must go to the victors every time, to the solid party or to the conglomerated factions that won, as the case may be.

The law of this subject is founded in human nature.

A Nice, Tight Little Fleet.

The public has gained within two years a new conception of the maritime resources of the United States Government. This pleasing extension of our knowledge is due solely to the persistent and patriotic investigrations of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. The credit belongs to him alone.

The very few predecessors of Mr. CLEVE-LAND who have ac' leved celebrity as junketing Presidents have, as a rule, confined their attentions to one ship. The present Chief Magistrate is not so narrow-minded. He is bound to exhibit to the country the extent and efficiency of our minor navy. He has discovered, inspected, and practically tested vessel after vessel whereof the great majority of his fellow citizens had previously suspected not even the existence. First came the Violet. That beautiful

but observations little specimen of naval architecture had long evaded public observation, like the bashful and shrinking flower from which she takes her name. Mr. CLEVELAND brought out the Violet. When he had sufficiently tested her amgoing qualities and ability to perform difficult voyages under heavy ballast, he turned his attention to the Maple. The Maple was a surprise and a joy to the American people. She immediately took her place alongside of the Viclet in the confidence and esteem of the nation. Next came the now famous John Hodgers, with her powerful derrick. The hodgers was subjected to the same sort of trial, according to the methods patiently and personally applied by Mr. CLEVELAND in the cases of the Violet and the Maple. Like her sister tenders, this ornament and pride of the lighthouse service stood the test triumphantly. The names of the Violet, the Maple, and the John Rodgers are as well known to-day as those of the more pretentious cruisers Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York

This, we insist, is due to Mr. CLEVELAND, and to him alone. He has devoted his personal energies to the inspection and trial of the new fleet, assisted by a most competent Board, including at different times experts like Secretary GRESHAM and Secretary CAR-LISLE, Fighting Bos Evans, and the Demijohn, some being on duty at one time and some at another, but always Fighting Bon and the Demijohn.

There was general surprise and disappointment the other day when a despatch from Washington informed the public that the President had started upon another of his periodical ducking trips, but this time by Pullman car instead of lighthouse tender. True, Fighting Bon and the Demijohn went along as usual, but Bon is as much out of place in a buffet car as any of Mr. PULLMAN's colored porters would be aboard the John Rodgers in a gale off Point Judith. It looked as if Mr. CLEVELAND's purpose in this last journey was purely selfish. He was neglecting the fleet.

That hasty supposition did the President injustice. A new candidate for fame, namely, the Wistaria, was awaiting him at the wharf at Georgetown, S. C., with steam up for the trial. The President, together with Fighting Bos and the Demijohn and a select party of experts, was transferred from the Pullman car directly to the deck and cabin of the Wistaria. She attached her tendrils respectfully to the person of the Chief Magistrate and took him aboard. Upon her slippery deck the President

Stopped with a tender foot; light as on air The lovely, lordly creature floated on.

We shall know before long whether th Wistaria is up to the work; whether she is worthy to be classed with the Violet, the Maple, and the John Rodgers.

Indianola.

As the result of the visit of the DAWES Commission to the five civilized tribes, bill has been introduced into Congress for placing a regular Territorial Government over them. Its advocates have even selected a name for this proposed Territory, calling it Indianola; and this might be a very good name, were there not already an Indiana, so that endless troubles might come of similarity in the abbreviations.

But the immediate point for attention is that the five tribes do not want a Territory, whether called Indianola or by any other pame. This fact they made known unmistakably to the DAWES Commission; and accordingly a proposal to give them a Territorial Covernment, even if they do not want it, may look to them like playing fast and loose with the treaties which grant to the five tribes the privilege of self-government according to their own methods, and insure them against having State or Territorial lines drawn around their domains against

their consent. It is asserted that the five tribes have

life and property are insecure. As to that matter, outbreaks of lawlessness have often objecting them to the penalty of having rested rights of self-government taken away. It cannot be said that there is anarchy in the Indian Territory. There are regular Governments there, with written constituar executive, legislative, and judicial functions. The local settlers who clamor for a change of government seem to be mostly people who have no right to be there at all. They are intruders whom the Federal Government, under pledges persistently unfulfilled, is bound to eject. Even the whites who have become niembers of the tribes by adoption or intermarriage are not those who call for a new form of government. It is otherwise with those squatters on Indian lands, who would prefer acquiring a right to them under a new government to ejectment under the existing one.

There is one abuse, however, which the late Chief MAYES of the Cherokees used to denounce bitterly: the monopoly by wealthy and enterprising individuals of large pertions of the lands nominally held in common It comes of the liberty to hold a tract for occupancy merely by running a furrow around it. This has been supplemented by the custom of leasing some such lands to those not citizens, which is a direct violation of Cher-

okee laws. It would be better for the five tribes, we think, to adopt for themselves a land system of tenure in severalty, such as is in vogue among white people. Still, should their reluctance to do this deprive them of any of their treaty rights? As Chief MAYES, in a message to the Legislature, said. "This monopoly has grown to be an evil that demands your immediate with the absolutely best. There would be a action:" but he also said that there is "engrafted in the constitution a provision by which this monopoly could be restrained."

It is to be hoped that the five tribes, taking the alarm by the movements in Congress, will adopt a wiser system of land tenure. A better form of government, approximating to the ordinary Territorial system, while preserving the rights of the five tribes, would also be desirable. The question involved is a difficult one, and there is good ground for the assertion that the Indians are not under their present system, giving equal benefits to all. But the legislation of Congress should be so guarded as to show good faith on its part.

Admiral Walker's Reports from Hawali.

It is well that the Senate made a peremptory demand upon the President for the papers throwing light upon his recent attitude toward Hawaii. It was time that the American people should know whether should be lone to weaken or imperil the present Honolulu Government pending the annexation of the islands to the United States. A careful inspection of the instructions given to Admiral WALKER, coupled with the refusal of the Administration to heed his warning not to leave American interests at Honoluiu unprotected by a single war ship, will convince patriotic citizens that their chief executive agent has secretly endeavored to thwart their wishes, and by acts of commission and omission has tried to encourage insurrection against a friendly republic, and to further the supplanting of American by British influence in the Hawalian group.

The country will applaud the sturdy un-

willingness of Admiral WALKER to recognize the suspicious suggestion that may be read between the lines of his ambiguous instructions, or to make himself a party even indirectly or by premature departure from his post, to a revolt of the partisans of the dusky and bloodthirsty Lill-UOKALANI. The instructions given to him last March were artfully worded, because the framer of them dared not openly defy the declaration of Congress, as to what our relation to the Hawaiian commonwealth should be. To perceive, however, what construction it was hoped would be put upon the words by an astute and subservient naval officer, it is only needful to recall the situation in Honolulu at that time. The Americans residing in the Hawaiian Islands were to a man in favor of the Provisional Government headed by Mr. Dolle. In fact, they constituted its most trustworthy and powerful supporters. If they could be coerced into withdrawing their support, and substituting a cold neutrality, the provisional republican government would at once lose its principal props. That such coercion was aimed at by Mr. CLEVELAND, will be evident, if we consider the curious statement injected into the instructions to Admiral WALEER, that an American citizen who, during an insurrection in a foreign country. participates in an attempt to maintain the existing Government, cannot claim from the United States Government protection from the consequences of his act. The rest of the sentence, declaring that an American has no right to take part in an insurrection against a foreign Government, was mere surplusage inserted as a matter of form; for that fundamental principle of international law is as familiar to every naval officer as it is to every diplomatist. The part of the injunction which Admiral WALKER was expected to single out for special note, and to communicate to all Americans in Honolulu, was that they must cease to support the Provisional Government, and observe a strict neutrality, in the event of a monarchist revolt, under penalty of being left at the mercy of the sanguinary LILIUOKALANI, should she recover power. We say that Admiral WAL-KER was expected to make known this injunction, in spite of the perfunctory statement that all his instructions were confidential; for otherwise there would be no sense in laying stress upon the admonition that

Americans would at their peril help to maintain the existing Government. We have no doubt that the oral instructions, subsequently given to the Admiral, to offer asylum to the refugees from either the monarchist or the republican party in the event of an insurrection, were intended to be | been the proper reception for the hot words kept studiously concealed from all the friends of the Provisional Government. We have no doubt, also, that Admiral WALKER, cheving the perfunctory letter rather than the secret and dishonest aim of the injunction, kept this part of his instructions hidden from all persons at Honolulu, without regard to their party predilections. But, should a rigorous investigation prove that from some source at Washington this part of the Admiral's instructions was, as a matter of fact, made known to the partisans of Lillit GEALANI, it is obvious that the outer of asylum would operate as a strong incentive to insurrection. The animus of the CLEVELAND Adminis-

conclusively established by its stubborn re- and drama that ever was. They cheer beshown themselves incapable of home rule; fusal to replace the recalled Philadelphia at | cause the show seems great to them. He-

that crime is rampant among them, and that | Honolulu by another American war ship, in spite of Admiral WALKER'S warning uttered four months ago, that occurred in Western Territories without the monarchist intrigues of British residents, backed by the continuous presence of a British vessel of war, were fraught with serious danger to American interests. It is certainly no fault of Mr. CLEVELAND'S that those intrigues have not been successful.

A Precious Trial.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of JOHN Y. MCKANE has been published in full in the advanced sheets of the New York State Reports. It is of a nature to increase the satisfection with which the decision affirming McKANE's conviction was received. The Court not only present the evidence so that it leaves no doubt that the verdict of the jury was right, but they examine with care and patience the procedure of the trial and all the exceptions of the defendant, and show that the conviction was in accordance with law, on competent evidence, after a fair trial in which all the defendant's rights were unfailingly protected. We quote their words:

"We have examined the case in view of the fact suggested by the learned counsel for the defendant, that the trial took place in the midst of great public excitement. This was perhaps, to be expected from the character of the events which took place at and just preceding the election, and the disciourse which followed. The situation doubtless demanded the ap-plication at the trial of all the sefeguards which the law interposed for the protection of the defendant's rights, and it is evident from a careful examination of the case that they were all guarded with vigilance and sedulous care. * * * There is always danger in such cases that the specific charge will be lost sight of and disappear in the midst of collateral facts growing out of other subjects, and that the defendant may be con deted because of other wrongdoing with which he was not charged. But we think that in this case the learned trial Judge kept the real issue constantly clearly before the jury in the rulings and charge."

Convictions obtained in this manner are of great and permanent value to the community. It is important to punish crim-It is equally important to maintain the established rules of law and procedure, which are the protection of the innocent and without which no man's liberty would be secure against arbitrary power. It often happens that when men against whom there is a very strong public feeling are tried for crime, the benefit of these rules is not given to them. Unless the Judge before whom such a case is tried, is a man of strong character as well as clear intelligence, he is in danger of yielding to the force of public indignation and unconsciously withholding from the accused the same impartial treatment, which he would give to a man whom he really presumed to be innocent.

When an Appellate Court, sitting apart from such influences, reviews a conviction thus obtained, a reversal is almost sure to follow. The guilty defendant in this way Mr. CLEVELAND was obeying, or seeking actually benefits by the public feeling to evade their order, that nothing against him, which has led to the errors committed upon the trial, and thus made his conviction invalid. The law, moreover, is brought into disrepute among law-abiding people, because they think that its rules interfere with the pup shment of guilt; and it is made less effective with lawbreakers because they consider its punishments less certain, and therefore fear it less.

Conspicuous e amples of the tendency w have described are the case of WILLIAM M. TWEED, who was discharged from imprisonment by the Court of Appeals because under the influence of great public excitement an illegal sentence was imposed upon him by the trial court; and the case of JACOB SHARP, whose conviction was reversed because under similar conditions illegal evidence was admitted against him.

In the long run it is not the gratification of public feeling against even the worst criminal, but it is the enforcement of exact and impartial justice, which most benefits the public. It is this characteristic of the McKane case which gives it special value. The trial seems to have been difficult because there were a great number of witnesses and a great mass of circumstantial evidence, with no direct proof. High credit is due to Mr. Justice WILLARD BARTLETT for conducting the case with the clearness and impartiality described by the Court of Appeals; and to Gen. TRACY and Mr. SHEPARD for the fidelity and skill with which they arranged and presented the evidence.

Morbid Pathology of a Lexow Crowd.

THE SUN reporter at last Friday's session of the Lexow committee described the crowd in the court room as "in a curious emotional state, almost hysterical." The tremendous cheers" which the crowd gave to Capt. CREEDEN at the conclusion of his testimony, the cheers it broke into while the subpoents to the President of the Police board and the Superintendent of Police were being written out, and the final burst of cheers with which the Superintendent's declaration that he would do all in his power to have "that excellent officer," Capt. CHRE-DEN, reinstated, were evidences of the excitement of the spectators.

Of course these demonstrations ought to have been suppressed and the room cleared, if necessary. A court of inquiry should not be turned into a theatre. But the Republican members of the committee are not averse to advertising Aside from the benefits that they hope will accrue to the Republican party from the investigation, the excitement of the hunt is gaining on them. They were as heated and passionate as the spectators, and the mood of these undoubtedly reacted upon the committee. Of course, Mr. Gory wes in that condition of enthusiasm which gives so much encouragement to students of the judicial temperament. In fact, the whole performance was in a high key. It was more like a cross between a colored camp meeting and a Populist rally, than like an investigation for the purpose of discovering abuses, and calmly collecting the material for future legislation. It was distinctly feverish and irrational, and not creditable to the audience or the performers

or the managers. There can be no triumph worth having in the reveation of human baseness. Deep stlence and sorrow would have befitted the hearers of the CREEDEN confession. Astonishment and silent contempt would have of the committee, the slavering encomiums of a bribe taker, the spineless subserviency of BYRNES and MARTIN. But the audiences that go to the meetings of the LEXOW committee are hunters of sensation. They have begun the serial story of "Police Life in New York." Every break or interruption of the plot, every failure to produce exciting matter, wearies them. They want good, hot, red-handed crime, and lote of it. It must be admitted that they have had as choice a variety of disreputable characters, and as many stories told or hinted at of crime as would keep a Howery melodrama sizzling through a hundred acts. But they want more villains. They hall tration is not only discernible in the tenor every new one with delight. They think of the instructions above quoted, but it is they are seeing the greatest detective story

sides, they have read the sensational sermons of PARKHURST and the other masters of pulpit fiction. Their appetite for sensation has been stimulated, and a feverish habit of mind or want of mind has been de veloped in them. They are in a morbid condition. They are victims of the PARE-HURST habit. What will become of them when the Lexow committee finally ceases its labors and Dr. PARRHURST returns, if he

ever should return, to preaching religion ? The Refusal to Appoint the Judges.

The conclusion of the Governor elect that he will have no power to appoint the twelve additional Supreme Court Justices provided for by the new Constitution, appears to be generally approved by Republicans and Democrata alike.

We have no doubt that the conclusion to in accordance with the intention of the Constitutional Convention. It is also wise in a political sense as well as correct in a legal sense. The candidates for appointment were so numerous that the Governor would have made a score of influential enemies in each judicial district, for each Judge appointed in that district. Now, the choice of candidates will be left wholly to the judiciary conventions, and the Governor cannot be held responsible for the nominations which they may make.

In commenting upon the sensible decision announced by Mr. MORTON, our esteemed contemporary the New York Tribune says "the only surprising thing is that anybody should have thought it possible for him or for any other Governor to make such un-

called-for appointments." Probably no one would have thought it possible if it had not been for the precedent furnished by the act of a Republican Governor, under the advice of a Republican Attorney-General, in 1880, when ERASTUS COOKE was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial district, under a constitutional amendment which provided for the election of a new Judge there, and not for the appointment of a new Judge by the Governor in the first instance.

The Governor at that time was ALONZO B. CORNELL, and the Attorney-General was the Hon, HAMILTON WARD, now himself a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial district, which comprises the western end of the State.

Old People.

It is singular that we never hear of any centenarian millionaires. We chronicled this week the death of a poor black woman living among us, formerly a Virginia slave, who died in the 110th year of her age. A few days ago we commented upon the death of the last one among three sisters living up at New Hackensack, in very moderate circumstances, all of whom lived till they had entered the 105th year of their age. On Sunday last we printed a despatch from a place in Alabama, concerning five brothers and sisters living in a log house there, the eldest of whom passed the century mark years ago, while all of them are close to 100 years old. We are, indeed, constantly hearing of the decease of centenarians, or of the liveliness of living centenarians; but we do not remember that we have ever heard of any of our millionaires passing into the sec ad century of life. Commodore VAN-DERBILT reached the 83d year of his age; JOHN JACOB ASTOR reached the 85th; and several members of the Committee of Seventy are still alive at a ripe old But we do not believe that three in a hundred of those American millionaires who are the wonder of the world, have ever seen their 80th year, much less their 100th Nearly every one of the centenarians whose

Nearly every one of the centenarians whose departure from this life we hear of, year after year, was a person of comparatively light estate.

Why is it that we hear of so many poor centenarians and never of a millionaires overburdened with their wealth, or do they live too high, or do they get worn out early with the botheration of watching and counting their multiplying millions? We cannot tell for sure; but we know that not one of them has lived as long as black Nelle perfect.

Danie: Newton, a grain speculator of Albany, N. Y. who owned asplendid mansion on Albany Hill, in which he resided with his family. Seeing he was going to fail in business, he made only child of his first wife, an estate which he afterward told me was worth \$80,000.

I often saw my cousin Catherine Newton, the only child of his first wife, an estate which he asked to durch the was worth \$80,000.

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We are disposed to think that if the millionaires want to rival the ordinary centenarians in the length of their years, they ought to unburden their minds, live upon good plain victuals, not too highly seasoned take long walks, enjoy their share of fun. ride on bicycles, keep out of the draught, try a log house, and look after their health. We say that a millionaire, or even a multi-millionaire, ought to be able to get out of life most of the good that is in it, and spend as many years of happiness as ordinary people who live to be over a hundred.

Never an American millionaire centenarian! Let some millionaire do his best to be the first of that kind.

The New York Yacht Ciu's proposition to Lord DUNRAVEN and the R. Y. S. is simply this: Race on your own terms. Play fair afterwards.

If we were up in old Maine, the Pine Tree tate, just now, we would join the party, and electioneer for the party, which demands that the pine cone shall be chosen as the emblem of the State. There is no other fitting emblem fo We repeat that the pine cone is the thing, and we call upon all true sons and daughters of the biggest of the Yankee States to vote for it. Upon the seal of the State of Maine there is a pine tree, over which shines a five-cornered star, under which is the State's proud m near which stand a farmer with his sickle and a sailor beside his anchor. In the centre of all is the pine, beautiful to behold, fragrant to the smell, useful to the husbandman and shipbuilder, valuable in commerce, and serviceable in the making of all kinds of boards. Maine may well be proud of the pine which enriches her citizens, adorns her laudscapes, and gives her the logs needed for warmth when the snow lies thick upon hill and dale. The pine cone will be her emblem as long as her old folks and youngsters keep their senses. say that the people who oppose it in the election for a State emblem that is now going on must be both mean and unpatriotic, and it is known that a mean person up in Maine is very mean. Would they tear the pine tree from the ancient seal? Then they had better tear down the star, obliterate "Dirigo," slay the farmer with his own sickle, and bury the sailor under the anchor upon which he leans. We tell them again that the pine cone is the thing, and that it will be most best for them to vote for it in the election. Oh, yes, indeed, we like the mayflower, the golden rod, the apple blossom, the toadstool, the samafras root, and other natural products of the State: but far more pleasing and appropriate than any of them for an emblem is the pine core, which some of the papers of the Pine Tree State, both Democratic and Republican, are urging the grown people and the school children to vote against. We appeal to these papers, and we must hop that the voters will boycott their had advice.

A Political Prophecy.

To THE ROSTON OF THE SUN-MY: What a walk-over the Ron, Grover Circuland will have in 1806 Faw Bonn, Duc. 20.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGES OF THE

Was the Principal Atrocity Committed at Port Arthur, in Chine, or in Printing Honne Square, New York City! From the New York Heruld of Yesterday.

The Herald has been able to fully refute the

ensational charges made against the Japanese o the effect that after the battles around Port Arthur they relapsed into such barbarism and committed such horrible atrocities that all the foreign war correspondents left Field Marshal Oyama's army in disgust as a protest on the eart of our Western civilization! The Heroid has since then shown on several occasions the ridiculousness of the sensational story and assertions, and yesterday it printed a letter from its special correspondent—the same whose work appears to-day-giving evidence and proof that the so-called barbarities were simply the result of fair fighting by men driven to madness at the sight of the bodies of their comrades shockingly mutilated by the Chinese. It was retribution, not butchery. We printed at the same time a cable despatch from the London Times wherein its special correspondent, who had witnessed the struggles around Port Arthur, gave it as his opinion that the acts of the Japanese were perfectly excusable and justifiable.

From the New York Tethune. Two important pieces of testimony, bearing on the case, come simultaneously to hand from different and independent sources. One comes from the London Times, a journal that never has been suspected of anything remotely resembling partiality for Japan. Its correspondent at Hirosh'ma declares explicitly, on the authority of the foreign correspondents who were actually at Port Arthur, that the conduct of the Japanese troops was no worse than that of the best European armies, that their so-called excesses, while regrettable, were excusable, and that the story of correspondents flecing in horfor and disgust is utterly untrue. Instead of treating the innabitants with cruelty, the Japanese are protecting them and feeding them. The other testimony comes from a correspondent of the New York Herald who was with the Japanear army at the capture of Port Arthur and saw what occurred there. He relates that the Japanese, while marching down the Regent's Sword peninsula, treated the inhabitants with all kindness and consideration.

So far as present testimony goes, to say that the Japanese have relapsed into barbarism, or have come down to the savage level of their es, is an absurd misstatement. War is inevitably cruel. But on the side of the victors the present war has been in general no more so than any struggle between the most civilized and humans of Western powers.

From the New York Commercial Adve If the Clinese in fry into allegations of Japanese atrocities results as we have no doubt it will, it must show that Elmira is not the only institution against which the New York World habitually publishes lies, and that a triffe of 12,000 miles is no more protection against newspaper outrage than as many feet.

KIN OF PROP. YOUMANS'S WIFE. Pirst Cousin William P. Newton Writes to The Sun from Los Angeles,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read in THE SUN of Nov. 29 an article headed "Mrs. Youmans's Will Lost," and seeing some mistakes which I am able to correct, I take the liberty of doing so.

Mrs. Youmans, née Catherine Newton, was my first cousin, and her first husband was the Hon. Judge William i.ee, a second cousin of ours, to whom she was married aboard the ship on which she had sailed to meet him at the Sandwich Islands, whither he had gone for his health in company with Charles R. Biship, a friend from Glens Falls, N. Y. The article says: "Latives of whom she never spoke and to whom, it is believed, she devised nothing, claim the

estate," and that she had expressed her latenon of endowing various institutions, &c. Now, I know that my cousin, Mrs. Youmans, did know our uncle, James Newton (now living in Cleveland, O.), whom your reporter has mistakenly called "John" Newton, which was my

He was at her father's house many and many a time when she lived at home with her father. Daniel Newton, a grain speculator of Albany,

Ladd, who lives in Otsego county, N. Y., are the only living children of her grandfather Newton. Three of the otter children died, leaving heirs who will claim a share in Mrs. Youmans's estate, and to whom it will be as much help as to any charitable institution.

These facts are well known to many people in the vicinity of Albany, her former home. Respectfully yours. WM. PERKINS NEWTON.

636 S. Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Company in the Kitchen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS THE Sex shines for all, high and low alike, will you kindly let a ray of light into the kitchen in this instance, or rather up stairs, to be more correct? went to see my girl last night, down stairs, and that do you suppose the lady (?) of the house what to see my girl last night, down stairs, and what do you suppose the lady 17) of the house said to her in my presence, and to the mortification of both of us, to wit, that she, the lady (7) would not allow any compan in her house as any hour? Is this not unchridan, inhuman, and damnable? In consequence of this we have to meet in the street for the present. Yours respectfully,

A READER.

Another Advance on China. From the Chicago Pathy Inter-Great Mayor Huffman of Mount Carr il has issued an order to the forca twork sinking an artesian well for city water purposes to a ninue drilling until they strike water or China. The well is already down a distance of over 1,300 feet in snow-white sand.

To Robert Louis Stevenson, Died December, 1894.

There is naught that is new, saith the Preacher Death is old. Love is cold. And the bate of the gods for the creature Waxes dull as the geons unfold.

Who shall find a new gem in the shingle, Tempest driven,

Where the foams of the centuries mingle And the seekers of jetsom have striven? He alone of the searchers, he only,

Of the drift, With torn hands uncompanioned and lonely Could the pearls from the nothingness sift.

For the spoil Of thy moth Is it grateful, the respite of leisure That comes with the surcease of toil? At rest are the tireless fingers

O finder of infinite treasure!

In the rift

Sleep and rest

Of the seas,

From the heart

From the dross Picked the marvellous beauty that lingers But to tell us anew of our loss. step well in thy ocean-bound island!

Clothe thy breast. Blow gently, thou gale of the Highland, Sigh softly, thou wind of the West, Weep low o'er the bler of thy Master, Salt breeze

With the sound of thy sport or disaster, Disturb not his limitless case.

God hath granted thy guerdon, my brother, & And the head Cold and dead

Bears the mystical crown, and none other, And the baye on thy coffin are spread. And the tears and the prayers of a planet, Which start

Meach over the distance and span it From us to the Land where thou art.

H. KNICKERBOCKER VIELS

TO PROTECT THE FORESTS.

The Means Taken for the Preservation and

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-It is hoped that the Senate will not fail to take timely action on the bill passed by the House, under a suspension of the rules, for the protection of forest reservations. This may not be the best measure possi-ble for its purpose; it makes concessions which some may regard as too liberal for cutting timber on the reservations; but it is a compromise between conflicting interests, and is believed to be better than the lack of suitable legislation

now prevailing. The importance of such legislation is shown by the fact that the great public forest areas set apart include some of the finest timber lands and most beautiful and impressive landscape scenery in this country. Exclusive of Afognak Island in Alaska and of the Yellowstone Park addition, which latter can be sufficiently protected by the Park military guard, there are 15 reservations. An estimate made some time ago ascribed an area of over 13,000,000 acres to the reservations under the act of 1801. The present means of protecting them are inadequate, and, under existing laws, permits to cut timber on them may be issued eithout compensation. Commissioner Bowers not long ago declared that information received at the General Land Office showed continuous trespassing and depredation by lumber men. prospectors, sheep herders, and others, "and forest fires caused by the careless and vicious, resulting in irreparable damage, especially thes started by sheep berders in the mountain districts in the fall to create new pasturage for the following season."

The pending bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make provisions to protect the timber reservations and prescribes the penalties for their violations. It also authorizes the Secretary of War to detail such troops for protecting them as the Interior Department may require. This last is undoubtedly the most conomical and may be made the most efficient means of furnishing protection, as the experi-ence of the Yellowstone and Yosemite and other national parks will testify. Organized and disciplined men and intelligent and skilled office ... are the s furnished without any increase f pay or subastence, so that the advantage his respect over the hiring of a special force

of pay or subastence, so that the advantage in this respect over the hiring of a special force of inspectors and constabulary is manifest. It is true that there is no appropriation in the bill for barracks and other accommodations for such troops, but means can be taken to provide for that lack. Again, it might have been more effective to provide a special code of penalties, but perhaps those of the act of June 4. 1888, which are made applicable, will prove sufficient.

The chief objection urged during the debates against the pending bill related to its provisions for cutting and selling timber on these reservations. It provides that the Scretary of the Interior may cause to be out from them so much of the dead or mature timber as may be necessary to preserve the trees remaining. For this purpose such dead or matured trees are to be carefully designated and appraised, and offered for sale at not less than the appraised value, in limited quantities to each purchaser, after prescribed newspaper advertisement for not less than sixty days. Again after aixty days new-paper notice, public lands within the limits of any forest reservation which shall be found better adapted to agriculture than forest use may be restored to the public domain upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the interior, approved by the President. The following provisions are also noteworthy:

That nothing in this act shall be so construct as to

Ing provisions are also noteworthy:

That nothing in this act shall be so construct as to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from permitting under regulations to be prescribed by him, the use of timber and stone, free of charge, to bona fide artiers, miners, residents, and prospectors for minerals, exclusively for individual use for firewood, fencing, building, nitning, or prospecting purposes.

Suitching, nitning, or prospecting purposes.

Arterias in any forest reservation, the mineral charges as in any forest reservation, the mineral charges as in any forest reservation, the remarkable of the containes with the existing mineral position and entry. Provided, that prospectors and mineral claimants shall have access to such forest reservations for the purpose of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof.

have access to such forest reservations for the purpose of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof.

It will be seen from these provisions that the pending oil is largely concerned with authorizing the cutting of trees on the reservations. But Mr. Methae, who had charge of it in the House, in reply to several objections on that score, pointed out that the Interior Department already had authority to issue free permits to cit timber, and during a debate on the subject at a previous session he showed a large number of such permits that had been issued. He urged that the present bill emply substituted for such bermits provisions for compensating the Government when timber is thus cut and removed. Indeed, the act prescribes that the only purpose of such cutting shall be that of "prescribing the living and growing timber." The object is supposed to be to allow a judicious thinning. It is also to be observed that these large reservations are in no sense public parks, but are simply withdrawn from the public domain, in order to secure their forest cover from needless and improper devastation. The substance of this measure seems to be the placing of responsibility upon the in erior Department for a proper cutting of the trees, so as not to injure the growth and the value of the areas as a whole or the water surces, which to a considerable extent depend on the forests.

The provision for continuing the present use of timber and stone, free of charge, to local residents and settlers and others "exclusively for individual use for firewood, feating, building, mining or prespecting purposes" may be abused, but cannot very well be avoided, since otherwise a hardship might be imposed upon dwellers in the neighborhood by the reservation of tracts so extensive. They would have to bring the wood required by them from great distances. Here

the heighborhood by the reservation of tracts so extensive. They would have to bring the wood required by them from great distances. Here again, however, the great need seems to be of careful regulation, so that the privileges may not be misused. Again, a provision which may possibly be viewed with some suspicton is the one for withdrawing portions of the reservations for agricultural or mineral purposes, and particularly for allowing prospectors and others access to the reservations "for the purpose of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof." It will not do to throw down the safeguards that have been secured by the acts of reservation, and the Senate may be than be able to suggest some changes in the rules granting access. Indeed, the general direction of amendments to the bill should apparently be that of adding increased precautions, in order that the good effects of the reservation system may not be impaired.

They Like The Sun.

From the Journal, Julmyra, N. Y.
THE NEW YOUR SUN has no equal in America. Always bright, always clean, always reliable, and always American. It truly illuminates the entire State th its bright and clear editorials that fairly ring with patriotism,

From the News Graphic, Hamilton, Mo. Time New York Son is not only the ablest editorially but it is the most witely known, independent, and feeting of any paper published in the world. It does not hesitate to condemn anything, political or other wise, that it believes to be inimical to the interest of the people, regardless of party. It is a great paper in every respect, and never falls to shine for all.

From the Mail, Water die Me The most reliable and best newspaper published, THE NEW YORK SUN.

For the intest current news, written in an enter almog and readable manner, there is no paper, ir our opinion, superior to Tan Sex. It is the greatest pater published in New York to-day. Its editorials are crisp, clean, and to the point, and there is not a full line in it. Long live THE SUN!

The Late Grorge W. Childr's Tomb, From the Philadelphia Press. Friends here of Mrs. George W. Childs, who since the

eath of her distinguished husband has been living chiefly in Washington learned yesterday that she had given directions for the erection of a magnificent nausoleum in Central Laurei Hill Cemeters, and that the body of the late Mr. Childs will be placed in it. hr. Child's body at present the near that of his friend, the late Anthony J. Drezel, in the Drezel tomb in Woodlands Cometery.

The manuscleum is to be constructed of granite of

s next design in the colonial style of architecture. in the construction, and the manacleum is to have no brick lining or lining of other material. The tomb is to be located along the terrace in the cemetery close to the Nicetown Lane entrance and opposite the coltage of the superlutendent of the cometers

The doors of the tumb are now being cast. They are of solid bronze? feet high and 3 feet 5 inches wide. They will be surmounted with a handsomely finished monided corn'es, an oblong grille of finely carved acroll work design will ornament each door. The manuscleam will be proceed with a bronzed window fitted in with a circular grille two feet in diameter in front of the figured cathedral gians. The grille is richly carved. There will be four cata-crets in the mansoleum. The

bronze plates for them will be handsomely curved and modelled. Mr. Childr's hely will be placed in the modelled. Mr. Childs's say will be placed in the maisoloum seen after the toob shall have been com-

Macatur-made Statuary. To run Encou by Tun hit - hir: Respecting the

manufacture of statues by machinery machine or otherwise. The Box is respectfully informed that the said machine has been in existence many years. The guindesk lather seed in amounts will do this very thing, it is percently, investor, to more a model to worst from, and in the case of marker special tools would in the to be used as the machines are cascallarly wood we kind. Actording to machinery I do not know of any plants in existence other than these which turn out the turn. House IV. Walton. Date Your, Dec. 19. Editor the Engineer. THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

Comments on Sir George Errington's Recent Interview in The Sun.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It was with considerable surprise that in reading my Sun this morning I came across an interview with Sir George Errington, headed "Views of an Irlah Statesman." The interview was very funny. As, however, many people know nothing of Errington, I have thought it best to ask a little of your valuable space for the benefit of those of your readers who do not know the lasts of Sir George Errington and his short-lived

career a a diplomat. When Oillon and O'Brien had successfully inaugurated the Land League movement in les land, the English Government, in despair, dejecmined to influence the Vatican, if possible, to force the Irish Bishops to repudiate and condemn the movement as immoral. Glastone was Prime Minister at that time. Sir Grorge Errington went to Rome, saw the Pope, and represented to him that Iroland was in a state of anarchy, that the Land League movement was an organized scheme of robbery directed against the sacred rights of property, that the Irish heirarchy were openly abetting and siding this wicked conspiracy, to the growing indignation of England and the scandal of the whole Christian world. Finally he assured the Pope that her Majesty's Government appealed to him to put a stop to these machinations in the name f morality and order.

Errington went upon his mission with all the influence of the mediewal and not over-intelligent but very pious English "kartholic" Conservative nobility and, unfortunately, the Holy Father believed him and them. Not long after, Mgr. Persico was sent to Ireland to observe and to report to the Vatican, as to the truth of Enrington's statements. This emissary was deceived and cajoled by the English party to such an extent that he persistently avoided all intercourse with representative Irishmen. He subsequently made an exparts report to Roma, upon the strength of which the Pope wrote a letter to the Irish Hishops, condemning the Land League and requiring them to use their efforts for its suppression. This document was stolen from the Vatican and published in England before it was sent to the Eishops. The fact that it was intended as a personal and private communication, and that its sudden publication, without previous warning, was calculated to throw the Irish cause into confession and the Pope, naturally placed the credit for this outgress, possibly, into open rebellion against the Pope, naturally placed the credit for this outgress, possibly, into open rebellion against the Pope, naturally placed the credit for this outgress upon that party whom it was so greatly to benefit.

Fortunately the Irish were too devoted to the Church to fall into the contemptible trap laid for them by their brethren across the Channel, and the Irish Hishops were able to convince the Holy Father of the deception which had been practised upon him and his representative. In answer to the indignent protest of Irish Cathellois at any time of the British Government. To this Gladstone made a distinct denial.

Certainly, Catholics in this country will never forget that Errington was the agent of the last of the several potable attempts on the part of English Catholics to sacrifice the Pope to the exigencies of English politics and the interess of the Irish-hating Conservative party.

New York, Dec. 20. influence of the medieval and not over-intelli-gent but very plous English "kartholic" Con-

—One of the odd sights in Tenth avenue is the flag-man on horseback. The horse ambles somewhat stiffly in front of the housed locomotive with its long train of freight cars, and at each corner the man on horse back, without pausing, waves his flag.

—All children of the civil war period had toy men-of-war in flects. The same thing is repeated now that we are again a name power, for models of the United

States men-of-war are having this year a large sale as Christmas presents. They are cheaper and better than such toys were thirty years ago.

—"Yankee crullers," grandma's ginger cookies,' and "Philadelphia scrapple" are among the Christmas daint es advertised on the west side. It is noteworthy that west side Christmas preparations do not approach

the splender and elaboration of those on the east side though the chief forest of Christmas trees is growing along the down town west side wharves. along the down-town west side wharves.

Horse boarding houses, like human boarding houses, are of all degrees, but it is permitted to the former to make social distinctions that are seldom openly proclaimed in the case of the latter. A large boarding stable amounces "special attention given to business horses," which is whimalcally suggestive of the "business men's quick lunches" in parts of this town.

-Far over in East Fourteenth street you may see the mandolin makers at work. The soft, light, plant wood is shaped and put together into the general form of the bladder-like instrument, and then is smoothed up by one man with files and sandpaper, and fitted by another with its ornamental bits of pearl and metal. When finished, and before being strung, it is hung up

to dry. -Some ingenious person has laboriously made by hand and sold to several west side barber shops a pasteboard prize fight, with two notable prize fighters n the ring, and boxes and benches around occupied by Mr. Cleveland, the Committee of Seventy, Mayor

celebrities, big and little. Newspaper cuts furnish the characters. -"Coal 35 cents per 100 pounds," is an announce-ment seen in coal dealers' windows that illustrates the Scriptural saying that from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath. The prodent workingman lives in a steam-heated flat and has no coal bill to speak of, because his wife cooks on an oil stove, while the poorer man lives in a room that he

must heat with the cook stove and pay \$7 a ton for lished themselves singly, in pairs, and in small colo nies here and there over the city. Sometimes they exhibit a bit of recess work in plaster by way of a sign, and sometimes a bust. They often turn out fig urines upon models ancient or modern, classical or popular, and some of them make designs for cemetery monuments. The appearance of these artist-artisans

is of later date than the great influx of Italian imp According to estimates obtained by the United States Government, the average first cost of the steam ships owned by four of the great carrying companies of the world was about \$75 per ton. The Cunard Company values its fleet at \$67 per gross ton. This includes two new ships that cost about \$225 per ton each. The Compagnie Générale Transatiantique values its fleet at \$130 per ton; the North German Lloyd values its at \$77 per ton; and the Hamburg-American values its at \$63 per ton. The Pacific Mall Steamship Company values its ships at an average of \$140 per ton, though two built in 1802 cost respec

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. "Le hockey," which is explained to be polo on ice has been introduced in Paris by a hockey club whom

lively \$166 and \$177 per ton.

A native regiment, the Twenty-ninth Punjaub infantry, won the "Honor and Glary" rife match in in dia during the past season, with a total of 924 out of a possible 1,050.

It is calculated that the sugar produced in Fift, Queensland, and New South Wales, at the pr of increase, will supply the whole demand of the Australasian colonies by 1896. Soles and plaice are growing scarce in British waters, so Mr. Bryce, as President of the Roard of Trade, proposes to prohibit the sale of immature flat fish less than eight inches in length.

A "malson dos étudiants" was recently opened at the University of Ghent, being the first college dormal tory established in Beigium. The Cambridge Uni tory established in Belgium. The Cambridge University students were invited to attend in a body, and

sent a small delegation. A German church has just been dedicated in the rue Blauche in Paris, and a secular Lutheran pastor in stalled in it. The fifty thousand German Protestants who are domictled in Paris have hitherto put up with

services held to small public halls.

A blow has been struck at the eigen-stub industry in France. A manufacturer of toleacco made from cast-away butta was charged in the courts with defrauding the revenue by not paying duty. He claimed that the toleacco had already paid duty once, but the court de-

chied against hom, and he rad to pry ton fine. Japanese laborers are britining to emigrate to Queenstand, in northern Australia, where they are proving to be good workers. The Australian prejudice against the tolness does not seem to apply t

their, as they and the torona laborers are held to be exempt from the poil tax levied upon Chinamen. Cambridge University, England, has just received a bequest to catchilds a readership in bibliography. The reader's duties will be to deliver inclures on 'typog-raphy, broadbinding host illustration, the arteries of books and manuscripts, and the arts relating thereto," as well as on pulseography and bibl

Louis de Bourbon, t' a grandeon of Naumdorf, who time in the Party section Affiches for a struction, as for "Young man, he years of age, honest, done cuished appearance, well educated, apearing from bottch. Entil sh. German and a little library 2 h first plat among 740 candidates for adjustment to Hogal Multary School of Breda, excellent in the limit army, having served some time in Africa to the Content of the candidates of the content of the content of the candidates of wign Legion, wear situation of any kind ill following against him little great great great distributed and great great arguiding the great great discount to be be became toward the cult of the inst contary, but have since been reliability

est references. Address M. Louis de Beurmon, 10 mes Berthe, Paria."